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A TOUCH-STONE FOR GOLD and SILVER Wares.

OR,

A *Manual* for *Goldsmiths*,

AND

All other Persons, whether Buyers, Sellers, or Wearers of any manner of GOLDSMITHS Work.

DISCOVERING

The *Rules* belonging to that *Mystery*, and the Way and Means how to know Adulterated WARES from those made of the True Standard Allay; And what are the True Weights appointed for weighing of the same.

Together

With the several STATUTES now in Force for Regulating Abuses committed in that Craft. And the *CHARTER* of the Goldsmiths *Incorporation* taken from the Record and truly rendred into English.

To which is Annexed

The *LAWS* in force against Brass Hilts, and Brass Buckles, *&c.* And Directions for Discovering the Counterfeit Coyn of this *KINGDOM.* And also a Catalogue of the Forraign Coyns, with the particular Weights, Allay, and Value of each Coyn.

By *W.B.* of *London*, Goldsmith.

London, Printed for *John Bellinger* in *Cliffords-Inn* Lane, And *Thomas Bassett* at the *George* near *Cliffords*-Inne in *Fleet-street*, 1677.

The Intent of the Frontiſpiece.

1 *St.* Dunſtan, *The Patron of the* Goldſmiths *Company.*
2 *The Refining Furnace.*
3 *The* Teſt *with Silver refining on it.*
4 *The Fineing Bellows.*
5 *The Man blowing or working them.*
6 *The* Teſt *Mould.*
7 *A Wind-hole to melt Silver in without Bellows.*
8 *A pair of Organ Bellows.*
9 *A Man melting or boyling, or nealing Silver at them.*
10 *A Block, with a large Anvil placed thereon.*
11 *Three Men Forging Plate.*
12 *The Fineing and other* Goldſmiths *Tools.*
13 *The* Aſſay *Furnice.*
14 *The* Aſſay-*Maſter making Aſſays.*
15 *His Man putting the Aſſays into the Fire.*
16 *The Warden marking the Plate on the Anvil.*
17 *His Officer holding the Plate for the Marks.*
18 *Three* Goldſmiths, *ſmall-Workers, at work.*
19 *A* Goldſmiths *Shop furniſhed with Plate.*
20 *A* Goldſmith *weighing Plate.*

I Do, as far as in me lyes, Allow of the PRINTING of this BOOK.

Fra: North.

THE Author premiseth, That the matters comprized in the ensuing *Treatise* relating to Points of Law, or Expositions of any the *Statutes* therein mentioned, are not barely upon his own Opinion; But therein he hath taken the Judgment and Resolution of Councel Learned in the Law.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Sir *Joseph Williamson* Knight and Baronet, Principal Secretary of State to *CHARLES* the Second, King of Great *Brittain*, *France* & *Ireland*, &c. and Lord Ambassadour and Plenepotentiary for the Treaty of a General Peace at *Nimmegen*.

THE subject of the ensuing Treatise *is Gold and Silver, the Ornament and Riches of this Kingdome; And the design thereof is to make those Metals (in*

removing the Abuſes committed therein) to be really ſo. Sir, although the Sphear wherein I move in relation to my knowledg of thoſe Metals, hath rendred me capable to make a real and plain demonſtration of the Abuſes committed in the ſame, and what remedies to apply; yet without the favourable approbation and aſſiſtance of thoſe in Eminent Places of Authority, it may fail of the deſigned end, which is to prevent the deceitful working of Gold and Silver: The Conſideration of which,

which, and for that I could not apply my self to any person for the Patronage of so Publique a Concern, more properly than to your Honour, whose Great Wisdom and Integrity to the Publique-Weal, hath advanced your Honour in His Majesties Favour to Places of greatest Eminency in the State: Sir, *knowing his Majesties Gracious Inclination, and the intent of our Laws, is for the securing his People from injury; And that the matter of the ensuing Discourse may be no small Instrument*

for effecting thereof in caſes relating to thoſe Metals, *I am emboldened to make my humble Addreſs to your Honour, humbly imploring your Honours Favourable Acceptance and Countenance of theſe my weak Endeavours; And that you will pleaſe to be Inſtrumental to enforce the due execution of the* Laws *in force made for Regulation of the working of Gold and Silver; And where any debility ſhall appear in thoſe Laws, to ſupply the ſame by promoting ſome more effectual Remedy for the*

pre-

preventing all Abuſes therein, and the advancing His Majeſties Honour by the honeſt Manufacturing of Gold and Silver, that therein we be not inferiour to other Nations, which is the hearty Prayer, and ſhall be the earneſt Endeavour of

Right Honourable,

Your Honours humble

and devoted Servant,

W. B.

To the READER.

THere having not heretofore (that ever I could hear of) been exposed to Publique view any *Treatise* of this kind; This therefore may occasion more than ordinary Curiosity in Inspecting the Particulars thereof, and perhaps dispose the *Reader* to the Considerations following.

First, *Whether the Matter of it be true?*

Secondly, *What should incite me to this attempt?*

Thirdly, *Whether it be not against the Rules of a Mystery thus publiquely to discover them?*

Fourthly,

Fourthly, *Whether it may not (instead of the good proposed) become a disparagement to the Manufacture, and so a prejudice to the Traders therein?*

Fifthly, *Whether this may not reflect upon the Wardens of the Company, by supposing that they do not perform their Duty in suppressing these defects?*

As to the First.

I refer the *Reader* to the *Statutes* and other Laws (for Regulating the Goldsmiths Craft) herein cited, and his own observation, (from what is here intimated) how the same have been pursued.

To the Second.

I have been moved hereunto from a desire of the Publique Good, Every honest man's private benefit, and of detecting deceit and falshood.

To

To the Third.

What I have here diſcovered, is not the Honeſt Myſtery or Craft in Working and Faſhioning the Wares, (which in all Trades is to be conceal'd) but the Publique Rules of our Laws, and good Intentions of our Law-Makers to prevent Deceit in the Exerciſe of that Myſtery which ill diſpoſed Craftsmen in all Ages have been too prone to contrive and practice.

To the Fourth.

It cannot be ſuppoſed, that for the offences of ſome, all ſhould be condemned; Or that if ſome Wares be deceitful, all ſhould be ſo made; For I aver, That ſome there be of this Trade (to their honour be it ſpoken) that have not, nor will not in this Trade of a Goldſmith vary from the Rules and Principles of Law and Honeſty, by working or ſelling adulterated Gold or Silver Works, though ſtrongly beſet with the temptations of gains

gains for a more plentiful livelihood; and it cannot be denyed, that a person brought up in a Trade to live honestly thereon (to see his Neighbours draw away his Customers by deceitful Wares under colour of Cheapness, or lesser profit for his work, when indeed he makes greater advantages thereby) and not be ensnared to do the like practices, argues more than an ordinary integrity and constancy.

To the Fifth.

It is well known the Wardens of *Goldsmiths, London*, have and will readily hear all Complaints that shall be made to them therein by any person whatsoever, and punish the Offenders: But the Workers and Sellers in this Trade being so numerous, and the Transgressors so subtile to conceal their deceipt, and evade the punishment, that the endeavours of the Wardens, as yet hath been, so still will be but a weak remedy, unless the buyer or Customer who wears and uses the Commodity be made capable of knowing the good

Wares

Wares from the bad, and the true value of either, and how to puniſh the offenders, which is the intent of the enſuing Diſcourſe; Wherefore craving the favourable Conſtruction of the Wardens and Company of the Myſtery of Goldſmiths, *London*; And all honeſt Workers and Sellers of *Goldſmiths* Work, for this my undertaking, I aſſure them and all my good Countrymen, That I value not the Calumnies of ſuch who ſhall be diſpleaſed for diſcovering their deceitful practices; My only aym and intention in this Matter being to procure an honeſt Reformation in the making of Gold and Silver Works, and all other *Goldſmiths* Work whatſoever.

And having thus caſt in my Mite in ſo juſt a matter, I have diſcharged my Conſcience, and remain a devoted Servant to the Publique Good.

W. B.

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A Touch-

A Touch-stone FOR Gold and Silver Wares: OR, A *Manual* for *Goldsmiths.*

THat there hath been and is a great abuse to the People of this Kingdome in the Silver and Gold that is wrought into the several sorts of Wares in use amongst us, is no hard matter to manifest; For if there were inspection

made into the Silver that is wrought into Buckles for Belts, Girdles, Shooes, Garters, and such like; And Hilts for Swords and the pieces thereto belonging; And all other sorts of small work both of Gold and Silver, and the value thereof truly Examined, a great part thereof would be found to want very much of the value it ought to be of, in respect both of the Standard, and the Price it was sold at, whereby the wearing buyer is abused and defrauded, and the Lawes infringed, for the private benefit only of deceitful and ill-minded men. To direct therefore in the Discovery of False Wares, and to prevent the Evils arising thence, I have framed this Discourse, which consists of Three Parts; As,

First, *What Silver and Gold is in its own Nature, and the Sort or Standard, that is or ought to be in use amongst us.*

Secondly, *A recital of the* Statutes *and other Lawes in force for preventing the working and selling*

selling Gold and Silver Work, that is worse than that Standard.

Thirdly, *Some* Notes *giving light to those Statutes, and directing how to prevent Deceipt in Gold or Silver work, and the way of Redress for such Offences.*

Silver is a Mineral of that Excellent Nature, that when it is in the highest degree of fineness, it will endure melting a long time in extream heat, with but very little wast; which quality is not in any other Mettal, save Gold, which (in the finest degree) is more fixt, and will endure the fire with less wast: Wherefore Gold and Silver for this excellency and their scarceness, and capableness of being wrought into so many sorts of Useful and Ornamental things above other Mettals, is one Reason that it bears so great a value, and answers all things.

Our fore-fathers considering that Silver in its finest degree would be too

ſoft for uſe and ſervice (for the fineſt Silver is almoſt as ſoft as Lead), did conſult to reduce or harden the Silver (by allaying it with baſer Metal) to ſuch a degree, that it might be both ſerviceable in the works, and alſo in the wearing keep its native Whiteneſs; And upon Experiment and due Conſideration, did agree that there ſhould be put Eighteen penny weight of fine Copper into Eleven Ounces and two penny weight Troy of the fineſt Silver, both which makes Twelve Ounces or the pound Troy; And ſo according to that proportion for more or leſs; (where it is to be obſerved, That either Tin, Pewter or Lead being put into Gold or Silver for the allaying thereof, or being mixt therewith, renders it extream brittle, and altogether unfit for work) which degree of allay is concluded upon by the Lawmakers of this Kingdome, to be the Standard for all Silver Money, and all Silver Works, and is commonly called the *Sterling Allay* (from the *Eſterlings* or men that came from the *Eaſt*-Country, and were the firſt Contri-

vers

vers and makers of that allay;) And this is that which is meant in the *Statute* of 18 *Eliz. Cap.* 15. by the Expreſſion, (to wit) *Not leſs in fineneſs than that of* 11 *Ounces two penny weight.* And for this purpoſe divers *Statutes* have been made, which I have here recited *verbatim* as followeth.

The *Statute* 28 *Edw.* 1. *Cap.* 20.

It is Ordained, That no Goldſmith of England, nor none other where within the Kings Dominions, ſhall from henceforth make or cauſe to be made any manner of Veſſel, Jewel, or any other thing of Gold or Silver, except it be of good and true allay, (that is to ſay) Gold of a Certain touch, and Silver of the Sterling allay, or of better at the pleaſure of him to whom the Work belongeth; and that none work worſe Silver then Money; And that no manner of Veſſel of Silver depart out of the hands of the Workers until it be Aſſayed by the Wardens of the Craft; and further, that it be marked with the Leopards-Head:

And that they work no worse Gold then of the touch of Paris; And that the Wardens of the Craft shall go from Shop to Shop among the Goldsmiths to assay if their Gold be of the same touch that is spoken of before: And if they find any other then of the Touch aforesaid, the Gold shall be forfeit to the King; [And that none shall make Rings, Crosses, nor Locks,] And that none shall set any stone in Gold except it be Natural; And that Gravers or Cutters of Stones, and of Seals, shall give to each their weight of Silver and Gold as near as they can upon their Fidelity; And the Jewels of base Gold which they have in their hands, they shall utter as fast as they can; And from thenceforth if they buy any of the same Work, they shall buy it to work upon, and not to sell again: And that all the good Towns of England where any Goldsmith be dwelling, shall be Ordered according to this Statute, as they of London be; And that one shall come from every good Town for all the residue that be dwelling in the same, unto London

These words of this *Statute*, [*None shall make Rings, Crosses, nor Locks,*] Repeal. 21 *Jac.* 28.

London, for to be ascertained of their Touch. And if any Goldsmith be attainted hereafter because that he hath done otherwise then before is Ordained, he shall be punished by imprisonment and by ransome at the Kings pleasure. And notwithstanding all these things before mentioned, or any point of them, Both the King and his Council, and all they that were present at the making of this Ordinance, will and intend that the Right and Prerogative of his Crown shall be saved to him in all things.

Stat. 37 *Ed.* 3. *Cap.* 7.

Item, It is accorded, That Goldsmiths as well in London as elsewhere within the Realm, shall make all manner of Vessels and other Work of Silver, well and Lawfully of the allay of good Sterling; And every Master Goldsmith shall have a mark by himself, and the same mark shall be known by them which shall be assigned by the King to survey their Work and Allay; And that the said Goldsmiths

set not their Marks upon their Works till the said Surveyors have made their assay as shall be ordained by the King and his Councel; and after the Assay made, the Surveyor shall set the Kings Mark, and after the Goldsmith his mark for which he will answer; And that no Goldsmith take for Vessel white and full for the weight of a pound (that is to say) of the price of two Marks of Paris weight, but Eighteen pence as they do at Paris: [And that no Goldsmith making White Vessel shall meddle with gilding,] nor they that do gild shall meddle to make white Vessel: And they which shall be so assigned in every Town shall make their Searches as oftentimes as shall be Ordained; And for that which shall be in the Goldsmiths default, they shall incur the pain of forfeiture to the King, the value of the Metal which shall be found in default.

This Clause [*That no Goldsmith shall make white Vessel and also gild*] Repealed 21 *Jac.* 18.

Stat.

Stat. 2 *Hen.* 6. 14.

The fineneſs of Harneſs of Silver, And that it ſhall be marked with the Leopard's *Head.*

Item, That no Goldſmith nor worker of Silver within the City of London, ſell any workmanſhip of Silver, unleſs it be as fine as the ſterling, except the ſame need Solder in the making; which ſhall be allowed according as the Solder is neceſſary to be wrought in the ſame; And that no Goldſmith nor Jeweller, nor any other that worketh Harneſs of Silver, ſhall ſet any of the ſame to ſale within the City, before that it be Touched with the touch, and alſo with the Mark or Sign of the Workman of the ſame, upon pain of Forfeiture of the double value as afore is ſaid: And that the Mark and Sign of every Goldſmith be known to the Wardens of the Craft. And if it may be found that the ſaid Keeper of the Touch, touch any ſuch Harneſs with the Leopard's Head,

Head, except it be as fine in allay as the sterling, that then the Keeper of the Touch for every thing so proved not as good in allay as the said sterling, shall forfeit the double value to the King, and to the party as is above recited. And also it is likewise Ordained in the City of York, New-Castle upon Tine, Lincoln, Norwich, Bristow, Salisbury and Coventry, That every one shall have divers Touches according to the Ordinance of the Mayors, Bayliffs, or Governours of the same Towns; And that no Goldsmiths nor other Workers of Silver, nor Keepers of the said Touches within the same Towns, shall set to sale or touch any Silver in other manner then is ordained, before within the City of London, upon pain of the said forfeitures. And moreover, That no Goldsmith or other Worker of Silver within the Realm of England, where no touch is ordained as afore is said, shall work any Silver except it be as fine in allay as the sterling; And that the Goldsmith or worker of the same Silver set upon the same

same his Mark or Sign, before he set it to sale: And if it be found that it is not as fine as the sterling, that then the worker of the same shall forfeit the double value in manner and form as before is recited within the City of London. And the Justices of Peace, Mayors and Bayliffs, and all other having power as Justices of the Peace, shall here enquire and determine, by Bill, Plaint, or in other manner, all that do contrary to the said Ordinances, and thereof to make due execution by their discretions. Provided alwayes, That if the Master of the Mint that now is, or which for the time shall be, offend or have offended in his Office of the said Mint, that then he be punished and Justified according to the form of the said Indentures.

Stat.

Stat. 18 *Eliz.* 15.

Whereas certain evil disposed Goldsmiths deceitfully do make and sell Plate and other Gold and Silver Wares to the great defrauding of her Majestie and her good Subjects; For Remedy whereof, Be it Enacted by the Authority of this present Parliament, That no Goldsmith from the Twentieth day of April next coming shall work, sell, Exchange, or cause to be wrought, sold, or exchanged, any Plate or other Goldsmiths Wares of Gold less in fineness then that of Twenty two Carrects, And that he use no Sodder, Ammel, or other stuffings whatsoever in any of their Works more than is necessary for the finishing of the same; And that they take not above the rate of Twelve pence for the Ounce of Gold (besides the fashion) more then the buyer may or shall be allowed for the same at the Queens Exchange or Mint, upon pain to forfeit the value of the thing so sold or exchanged: And that from the said Twentieth

tieth day of April, no Goldsmith shall make, sell or exchange in any place within this Realm, any Plate or Goldsmiths Wares of Silver, less in fineness then that of Eleven Ounces two penny weight, nor take above the rate of Twelve pence for every pound weight of Plate or Wares of Silver, (besides the fashion) more then the buyer shall or may be allowed for the same at the Queens Exchange or Mint; Nor put to sale, exchange or sell any Plate or Goldsmiths Work of Silver before he hath set his own Mark to so much thereof as conveniently may bear the same, upon pain to forfeit the value of the thing so sold or exchanged: And if any Goldsmith shall make any Goldsmiths Work or Plate, and the same after the said Twentieth day of April, shall be touched, marked and allowed for good by the Wardens or Workers of that Mystery, And if in the same there shall be found any falshood or deceit, then the Wardens and Corporation of that Mystery for the time being, shall forfeit and pay the value of the thing so exchanged

or

or sold. The one Moyety of all which Forfeitures shall be to the use of the Queens Majestie; and the other Moyety to the use of such party grieved and sustaining loss thereby as will sue for the same in any Court of Record, by Action, Bill, Plaint, Information, or otherwise; wherein no Essoyne, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be admitted for the Defendant.

From which Statutes it is to be observed, That no manner of Silver Work whatsoever made, sold or exchanged in any place within this Realm, is to be worse than the aforesaid Standard or Sterling allay.

And for the better observing these Rules, the persons using that Mystery in and about the City of *London* have been and are Incorporated by the Name of the Wardens and Company of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of *London*, and all that exercise that Mystery in the said City and Liberties thereof, ought to be of that Company; though many there are of that

that Myſtery who (through miſtake or deſign) are Free of other Companies, which yet hinders not but that they are to all intents and purpoſes in reſpect of their Works, as much under the power of the ſaid Company, as their own proper Members are; The Wardens thereof (I mean the Company of Goldſmiths) are by the firſt recited Statute and their Charter, Authoriſed to ſearch amongſt all the Goldſmiths, and all others Trading in Gold and Silver Work in any place within this Realm, And to aſſay their Gold and Silver Work, and to break and deface all they do find of worſe allay than is appointed by the afore recited Statutes; And to fine the Offenders to the value of the Offence: Which large and copious Authority is known to have been put in practice: And for the Readers further knowledge of all the Power and Authority to them given, I refer him to the Inrolment of the Patent now remaining of Record in the Chappel of the Rolls, a true Copy of which faithfully rendred into Engliſh, is hereunto annexed.

And

For the more easie discovering the Workers and Sellers of unlawful Gold or Silver Work, the Statutes aforesaid do appoint, That every Master Worker in Goldsmiths Work within this Realm, shall have his proper Mark, and the same Marks shall set on their Works, before it be set to sale.

And that all such Workers Marks (in the City of *London* and Three miles compass of the same) to be known to those assigned by the King to Survey their Work and Allay, that is, the Wardens of the Goldsmiths, And all other Workers Marks in the several places where Touches be ordained, to be known to those appointed there to Survey their work and allay, upon the same penalty as is appointed for working or selling course Silver-work, (that is) to forfeit the value of the Silver work not marked with the Worker's Mark, or marked with a Mark not so made known, *although the Silver be of the fineness of Sterling.*

And by reason that under the general

ral term (*of any Goldsmith's Work*) mention'd in the Stat. of 18 *Eliz.* 15. is comprehended all Wier-work and Lace of Gold and Silver, which cannot be marked with the workers Marks (to answer the intent of the Law,) therefore our Law-Makers have put in this Proviso in the said Stat. 18 *Eliz.* 15. (*viz.*) to set the workers Mark to so much of his Work as will *conveniently* bear the same; but for all other Goldsmiths work, it will bear the Workers Mark with as much *conveniency* as with reason can be desired.

And for all Silver Work that is of the most Eminent account (of which are all sorts comprehended under the Names of *Vessels and Harness* that are made in and about the City of *London*, and within three miles of the same) these are not to be left unto or received upon the Credit and Reputation of the Maker thereof, by having only his Mark thereto; But the Credit and Reputation of the Company by their setting their Marks to the same, who are surely the most likely to continue,

and most able to make satisfaction in case of defect, as is appointed by the said Statutes, when the Worker and Seller may be dead, or by several ways disabled to make recompence to the parties wronged.

The Company of Goldsmiths considering that their Wardens are by their Charter and the Statutes aforesaid, appointed to Survey, Assay and Mark the Silver-work, and that these Officers are yearly chosen according to their Usage out of their Members of the Assistants, in course as they received their Admittance into those Places; And that such Choice sometimes falls upon them that are either of other Trades, or not Skill'd in that Curious Art of making Assays of Gold and Silver, and consequently unable to make a true Report of the Goodness thereof, or else the necessary Attendance therein being too great a Burden for the Wardens; Therefore they have appointed an Assay-Master, called by them their Deputy-Warden, allowing him a considerable Yearly Sallary,

Sallary, and who takes an Oath to this effect, (*viz.*) to perform that Office Faithfully according to the beſt of his Skill, that is, to make true aſſay of all Gold and Silver brought to their Office for that purpoſe, and elſewhere as the Wardens and Company ſhall appoint, and give a true Report of the goodneſs or badneſs of the ſame.

They have alſo cauſed to be made (according to the aforeſaid Statutes and their Charter) Punchions of Steel, and marks at the end of them, both great and ſmall of theſe ſeveral ſorts following, (that is) *the Leopard's Head Crowned, the Lyon, and a Letter*, (a true Emblem of which Marks are expreſſed in the Copper Cut following) which Letter is changed Alphabetically every Year; the reaſon of changeing thereof is, (as I conceive) for that by the afore recited Statutes it is Provided, That if any Silver Work that is worſe than Sterling be marked with the Companies Marks, the Wardens and Corporation for the time being ſhall make recompence to the party

grieved; so that if any such default should happen, they can tell by the Letter on the Work in what Year it was Assayed and marked, and thereby know which of their own Officers deceived them, and from them obtain over, a recompence. These Marks are every Year made New for the use of the New Wardens; and although the Assaying is referr'd to the Assay-Master, yet the Touch-Wardens looks to the Striking the Marks.

They have also made in a part of their Hall, a place called by them their *Assay-Office*, as is before mentioned, wherein is a Sworn Weigher, his Duty is to weigh all Silver Work into the Office, and enter the same into a Book for that purpose; And also to weigh it out again to the Owner, (only four Grains out of every Twelve Ounces that is marked, is according to their Antient Custome to be detained and kept for a re-assaying once in every Year all the Silver Works they have passed for good the year foregoing.

In

In this Office is likewise kept for Publique View a Table or Tables artificially made in Columns (that is to say) one Column of hardened Lead, another of Parchment or Velom, and several of the same sorts; In the Lead Columns are struck or entred the Workers Marks, (*which are generally the two first Letters of their Christian and Sirnames*) and right against them in the Parchment or Velom Columns are writ and entred the Owners Names; This is that which is meant in the before recited Statutes, by the Expression of *making the Workers Mark known to the Surveyers, or Wardens of the Craft:* Which said Wardens Duty is to see that the Marks be plain, and of a fit Size, and not one like another; And to require the thus Entring the said Marks, And also the setting them clear and visible on all Gold and Silver work, not only on every Work, but also on every part thereof that is wrought apart, and afterwards Soddered or made fast thereto in finishing the same.

The reason for setting the Worker's Mark *on every part of the Work*, is to take away all colour of excuse from the maker of false work, who might otherwise craftily pretend that the part marked by him was good Silver or Gold, and (the unmarked part being bad) that the bad was added by some body else since the Plate went out of his hand.

Every Worker aforesaid is not only obliged to enter his Mark on the Table aforesaid, But according to the Companies By-Law for that purpose, is at the same time to enter in a Book (kept for that purpose in the *Assay-Office*) the place of his habitation; and if he remove to any other place, then to enter the same also in the Book aforesaid, so that their habitations may be always known to the Wardens of the Craft.

The Reason is, for that if at any time any Gold or Silver Wares be found to be of worse Allay then they should be, the Worker (by his Mark set thereon) although

although he may not be known to the party grieved, yet by application to the Company, and by their comparing the Mark on the Work, to the Marks on their Table, may thereby be presently discovered.

Every Worker dwelling in the City of *London*, and Three miles compass of the same City, and also those in other places whose Marks are not so made known, according to the aforesaid *Statutes*, such Marks are deemed no Marks, and the making and selling Gold or Silver work whereon such fraudulent Marks are set, is as punishable as the working and selling Gold or Silver work that is worse than Standard as aforesaid.

And if the Companies Marks, or the Workers Marks that are made known to the Surveyers or Wardens as aforesaid, should be counterfeited on any Gold or Silver work, by any ways or means whatsoever, the Counterfeiter thereof is punishable for every such offence, by Indictment, and Fine to the

King, and sometimes (as the Offence may be circumstantiated) by the Pillory; after which the Company or Party whose Marks are Counterfeited, may bring their Action against the Offender, and recover the damage sustained.

Our Law-Makers (as I conceive) did think the thus setting the Marks on the VVork, to be the secureſt way to prevent Fraud in this kind; for if it would not deter from the working and selling Course Silver and Gold Wares, yet would it be a sure way to find out the Offenders, and to have the injured righted: But if the Marks might be omitted, and the work should pass but into a third Owner's hands, for the most part it would be impossible to discern one man's VVork from another, by reason that divers workers make all sorts of VVork in shape so neer alike.

It is queried by ſome, Whether the omitting to mark Silver Work that is Sterling, be puniſhable by Law, it being no poſitive deceit?

To which I anſwer.

That where a *Statute* commands a thing to be done, if the ſame be omitted, it is a contempt of that Law, and puniſhable; eſpecially in this caſe where it may be conſidered, That although it be not a direct deceit, yet to omit the marking good Silver work, is of ill example, and opens a door to deceit: for the permitting a worker to omit the ſetting his Mark or the Companies Marks on his good work, is to encourage him at another time to work Courſe Gold or Silver, ſince by ſuch omiſſion the Maker and Seller thereof will thereby remain undiſcovered, and ſo avoid making ſatisfaction for his deceipt.

For the Diſcovery of falſe Gold and Silver from that which is good, and to know the true value thereof, the manner

manner is this: The Assay-Master puts a small quantity of the Silver upon tryal in the fire, and then taking the same out again, he with his exact Scales that will turn with the weight of the hundredth part of a Grain, computes and reports the goodness or the badness of the Gold or Silver.

In this Office are kept the Tools to strike the Companies Marks, which ought to be done clear and visible on such Work that is Standard; and what is worse ought to be broken and defaced, whereby Thousands of Ounces of defective Silver yearly receives execution: whence it may be inferred, That if so many pieces of Plate and Silver Work (that are brought to receive the Companies Marks) be broken and defaced, which were not suspected by the Owner, then surely the Silver VVork never designed to be brought to be Assayed and Marked, much more deserves to be so served.

The said Company hath now appointed only Three dayes in every Week

Week, (to wit) *Tuesdayes*, *Thursdayes*, and *Saturdayes*, (formerly every working day) to assay and mark the Silver Work; And all persons workers in Gold and Silver Works in the City of *London*, and Three miles of the same City, are now (as by Law they ought to be) allowed to receive the Companies Marks on their Work; and in case of the Workers neglect therein, the Wardens are to inforce the same by going often on their Search, and break and deface all Gold and Silver Works finish'd and exposed to sale (among all Workers or Traders therein) that are not marked according to Law: Or at leastwise where the Silver is Sterling, to Fine the Offender for such his unlawful neglect.

In the afore recited *Statute* of the 28 *Ed.* 1. *Cap.* 20. it is Enacted, **That no manner of Vessel of Silver depart out of the hands of the Workers, until it be Assayed by the Wardens of the Craft; And further, That it be marked with the** Leopards-Head. And in the afore recited **Statute** of the

2d.

2d. of *Henry* the 6th, Chap. 14. it is Enacted, **That no Goldsmith nor Jeweller, nor any other that worketh Harness of Silver, shall set any of the same to sale within the City of London, before that it be Touched with the Touch, and also with the Mark or Sign of the Workman of the same.**

For the understanding of which, it is to be known, That all manner of Silver Work made to hold any liquid or other matter, is to be comprehended under and called by the general name of Vessels, although in the particulars, they are called by several other names; As the Coyn of this Kingdom is called by the general term of Money; but in the particular parts thereof are called by several other names, as, Pence, Shillings, &c.

Under the title or term of *Harness*, (in the said Statute) is included all kind of Furniture for defence of Man and Horses against the Enemy, as Swords, Buckles for Belts, Girdles, and such like; and also all other manner of

of wearing Inſtruments for Warr; which term of *Harneſs*, (in the ſame ſignification as we take it, by the Opinion of the beſt Expoſitors) is mentioned 2 *Chron.* 9. 24. *Jer.* 46. 4. *Exod.* 13. 18.

And that Hilts for Swords are comprehended under the term of *Harneſs*, as well as Buckles for Belts or Girdles, which may be collected by the *Statutes* 5 *Hen.* 4. 13. 3 *Ed.* 4. 4. 1 *Rich.* 3. 12. And 5 *Eliz.* 7. thoſe Buckles are there called Harneſs, they being a material part of Girdles or Belts, and neceſſary to compleat the ſame for Martial Actions whereunto they are properly deſigned. And a Girdle or Belt being of no uſe to that end without a Sword to be worn in the ſame, and the Hilt being the chief defenſive part of that Weapon, the ſame muſt conſequently be included under the term of Harneſs.

Which granted, it muſt be concluded, That all Hilts of Silver, and Buckles of Silver for Girdles or Belts, &c. (being comprehended under the term

term of Harneſs) are by the recited Statute of 2. *Hen.* 6. *Cap.* 14. to be **touched with the Touch,** (that is) Aſſay'd and Marked by the Wardens of the Goldſmiths.

Note, Their ſo doing was antiently called the *Touch*; and the Wardens that are to make the Aſſays and mark the Silver, are now called the *Touch-Wardens.*

By all which 'tis manifeſt, That all Silver Hilts for Swords, and Silver Buckles for Girdles or Belts, are not only to be of the fineneſs of Sterling, but alſo Aſſay'd and Marked by the Wardens of the Goldſmiths before they be expoſed to ſale, upon pain of forfeiting double the value thereof.

From which I infer, (that the afore recited *Statutes* poſitively appointing all Veſſels and Harneſs of Silver to be marked with the Companies Marks) The Wardens would have done well, if (as touching Veſſels and Harneſs) they had omitted theſe Ambiguous words in their late Precept (hereafter inſerted)

inserted) (*viz.*) if the said Works will conveniently bear the same; When in truth all the said Works can and must bear the same.

Therefore I conclude, That if the Wardens of the Goldsmiths shall be remiss in compelling all Workers of Vessels, and all Workers of Hilts for Swords, Buckles, and other Harness of Silver in the City of *London*, and three miles off the same, to bring the same Works to receive their Marks as aforesaid, it will be great Imprudence in them to lay themselves by such neglects open to the Law, when so small industry will prevent it.

In the Statute of the 2d. of *Henry* the 6th, *Chap.* 14. it is Enacted, That *Sodder* shall be allowed for the making up all Silver Wares (to wit) so much as is necessary for working the same. For the Explaining this word (Necessary,) see the Statute of 18 *Eliz.* 15. thereby the same quantity of Sodder is appointed again & further Enacted, That no Silver Work shall be worse in fineness

nels then that of Eleven Ounces two penny weight; This is to be understood of all the parts thereof, besides the Sodder; for when all the Work is melted together, (that is) the soddered places with the rest, it will be worse then that Allay, by so much as the Sodder is worse than Standard; therefore the same Statutes though darkly, yet by a necessary Implication, limits the quantity of Sodder that shall be allowed for all Wares to a pennyworth in the Ounce, or a four penny weight in the Pound, by this Clause, **nor take above the rate of twelve pence for every pound weight** (that is, one pennyworth in every ounce) **of Plate or Wares of Silver besides the fashion, more then the buyer shall or may be allowed for the same at the Queens Exchange or Mint.** (That is)

If any Silver Work being melted, (with the Sodder thereof together) and it be more than the value of one pennyworth in the Ounce, or four penny weight in the Pound Troy worse than Sterling, it is not to be allowed.

And

And therefore if such have only the Makers mark thereon, the maker incurs the penalty of paying the value of the whole work; and if the same be allowed and marked by the Company, they are to make satisfaction to the party grieved.

In the Statutes afore recited, the term, *Goldsmith*, is frequently used, for the understanding whereof it is to be known, that the working of Gold or Silver either by a private workman, or by the Master Shop-keeper, or his delivering out Gold or Silver to his Servants, or Workmen to be wrought into any sort of Work or Ware, either by *Melting*, *Filing or Hammering*, or every of them, is, or may (according to antient usage, and the intent of the afore recited Statutes) be deemed and taken to be the Trade of the *Goldsmiths*.

And every Person having served Seven Years Apprentiship, or as an Apprentice (to any Person that did before and during the said term follow the

ſaid Trade as aforeſaid) is and may properly be called a *Goldſmith*, and ſuch perſons and their Apprentices (and none other) may lawfully follow or exerciſe the ſame; Stat. 5 *Eliz. chap.* 5.

Every worker of Gold or Silver wares, as aforeſaid, is by the intent of the Law a *Goldſmith*, which appears by the ſaid Statute 18 *Eliz.* 15. which principally aimed at the reforming the abuſe of making and ſelling deceitful Gold and Silver work. For if the Makers of that Statute did not intend and conclude all workers of Gold and Silver wares as aforeſaid, to be *Goldſmiths*, and all Workers and Retailers of deceitful Gold and Silver wares to be thereby puniſhable, that Statute (which is the laſt made in that caſe) would be ineffectual, and the abuſe it intended to reform, would notwithſtanding remaine.

To conclude, if any Perſon hath bought or received (of any worker or ſeller of Silver work) any kind of Silver wares ſuſpected to be deceitful, the ſame deceipt

deceipt may be known without doing prejudice to the work, by rubbing the Plate in some place least in sight, with a File of indifferent fineness; and if it be worse then Starling it will appear Yellowish, or else file it a little, and rub the Place filed on a cleane Touch-stone, and close by it rub the edge of a good Half-Crown-piece or such like thick money, and the difference, if any, will appear.

The reason that I direct the filing the Work is this (to wit) that the Artificial boiling of course Silver work, will so eat or dissolve the Allay that is on the surface or outside thereof, that unless it be filed as abovesaid, it will Touch on the Touch-stone six pence or eight pence in the ounce better then it is.

Note further, That to know a good Touch-stone, you must observe, That the best sort are very black, and of a fine grain, polished very smooth, and without any spungy or grain-holes; And near the hardness of a Flint, but yet with such a sharp cutting greet,

Touch-stones are usually sold at the *Iron-mongers in Foster-Lane, London.*

that it will cut or wear the Silver or Gold when rubbed thereon.

The way to make a true Touch on the Touch-stone, is thus; When your Touch-stone is very clean, which if foul or soily, it may be taken off, by wetting it, and then rubbing it dry with a clean Woollen Cloth; or if fill'd with Touches of Gold or Silver, &c. it may be taken off by rubbing the Touch-stone with a pumice-stone in water, and it will make it very clean; then (your Silver being filed as above-said) rub it steadily and very hard on the stone, not spreading your Touch above a quarter of an inch long, and no broader than the thickness of a Five-shilling-piece of Silver; And so continue rubbing it until the place of the stone whereon you rub, be like the Metal it self: And when every sort is rubbed on, that you intend at that time, wet all the touch't places with your Tongue, and it will shew it self in its own countenance.

If

If it appear by these wayes to be worse than Standerd, you may carry or send it to the Goldsmiths *Assay-Office* aforesaid, and upon your desire, the Officers there will make an assay of the same, and give you a true report of the value thereof in writing, and return the Ware(and Silver taken off for the Assay) to you again,no more defaced than what is done by the scraping of the Silver for the assay.

But if you are minded to keep the matter more concealed, you may artificially cut or scrape between 18 or 24 grains from some one part, or from all the parts of the work (except the soddered places) (for less in weight than between 18 and 24 grains is not sufficient for an assay) Then in a piece of paper of about 6 inches long, and 4 inches broad, At the one end write down the Owners name, and the day of the Month and Year; and at the other end put the cuttings or scrapings of Silver in a fold, turning in the corners once, to prevent the shedding the Silver, and so fold up all the paper to

the name so written, on the top as aforesaid. The manner and form for folding up the said Paper, and of the Assay-Master's Entry of his report in such Paper, is here presented by a Copper Cut.

Here place the Copper Cut.

Then carry or send it to the Goldsmiths Assay-Office as aforesaid (which is now on the South part of their Hall in *Foster-Lane, London*) on any of the Assay-days aforesaid, before the hour of 9 in the morning, and leave it with the Assay-Master or his Servant, and at 4 of the Clock in the Afternoon the same day it will be done; and by calling there for the Assay, by the name in the Paper, it will be delivered, upon the payment of 2 d, which is the accustomed Fee for the making of an Assay.

In which Paper the Assay Master will

John Dore's
Sil: for an Assay Deceth 18. 1675.

1

Will: Roe's
Sil for an Assay Ian 21st 1675.

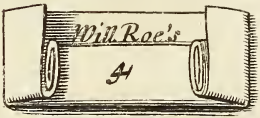
Worse. $\frac{dw.^{t}}{gr}$ iij: viij:

2

Tho: Dore's
old for an Assay Apr. 10th 1675

Our $\frac{gra}{ct}$
Worse ij. vij.

3



1 { An Assay paper open without the Assay Master's report.

2 { An Assay paper open of silver wth the Assay Masters report m^{ch} is 1: 8^{ds} ob: in the ounce worse then standard silver.

3 { An Assay paper open of Gold wth the Assay Masters report m^{ch} is 10: 1^{d} in the ounce worse then standard Gold.

4 { An Assay paper folded vp.

5 { The Company of Goldsmith's Marks L being ij^{d} letter for this year 1676.

will enter his report thereof in writing in manner following,

If it be Sterling or Standard, he will write —— —— } *Sta.*

If it be a half-penny weight worse, he will write—— } *Worse ob.*

If it be a penny weight worse, he will write } *Worse* *dwt.* j

If it be a penny weight and half worse, he will write,—— } *Worse* *dwt.* j *ob.*

If it be Two penny weight worse, he will write,—— } *Worse* *dwt.* ij

And so proceeding higher,

If it be Ten penny weight worse, he will write,—— } *Worse* ℭ *dwt.*

If it be Ten penny weight and a half worse, he will write, ——— *worse* dwt. ℈ ob.

If it be Eleven penny weight worse he will write, —. *worse* dwt. ℈ j

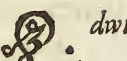
If it be Eleven penny weight & a half worse he will write, *Worse* dwt. ℈ j ob.

And so proceeding higher.

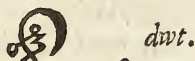
If it be an Ounce worse he will write, ——— *Worse* ℥ j

If it be an Ounce and a half penny weight worse, he will write, —— *Worse* ℥ j ob.

If

If it be an Oun. and 9 penny weight worse he will write, } *Worse* j  *dwt.*

Note, That [*dwt*] signifies *penny weight*, and signifies *Ounce.*

If it be an Ounce & 19 penny wt. worse he will write, — } *Worse* j  *dwt.*

And so proceeding higher according as he finds the Silver courser, and with Numeral Letters setting down what 'tis worse then Starling or Standard.

And it must be observed, whatever weight he sets down, it is to be accounted so much in every pound or twelve Ounces Troy, and comes to this effect (*viz*) that for every twenty penny weight, or ounce Troy, that 'tis reported worse than Standard, you must account six pence, and so proportionable for more or less; for so much it will cost for every ounce of such course Silver to make it of Starling goodness, or to change it for Starling.

See more Examples of Allays of Silver, and the value thereof cast up, in the Catalogue of Forraign Coyns, at the latter end inserted.

When

When you have so done, and your Silver being found and reported worse then Starling, you may make your complaint to the Master Warden of the Goldsmiths, he will cause the offender (living in or about *London*) to be Summoned to appear at the next Court of the said Company, and upon evidence of the Fact, the Wardens will (being obliged thereto by Law) procure you recompence, and punish the offender; they having promised so to do in their late Precept hereafter inserted.

If you dislike that way of proceeding, you may go by way of Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, at the suit of the party grieved, who may sue in any of the Courts of Record at *Westminster*, and thereby recover the value of the whole deceitful or adulterated Wares, together with his charges, according to the said Statute of 18 *Eliz.*

There are also other ways of proceeding in these cases, as the afore mentioned Statutes do plainly direct.

And

And that the persons agrieved may be the better incouraged to proceed for their recompence, and to punish the offenders, I have here inserted a true Coppy of an Indictment in Latin, and the same rendred into English, taken out of the Original (now remaining of Record in the *Crown-Office*) that was preferred (in *Trinity* Term, in the 28 year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second *&c.*) before the Grand-Jury of Enquest (attending the *Kings-Bench* Court at *Westminster*) against a Person-offender in the premisses; which Bill (being drawn up, and this way of proceeding contrived by the advice of several Counsel learned in the Law) may serve (with some little variations, as occasion may be) for a good president in the like Cases.

Per

Per Jud' Trin' xxviij.
Car' Secundi Regis.

Midd' ff. JAc̃ p Dño Rege super Sacrm̃ suum psentant qd' A. B. nup de paroch' Sc̃e M. in Com' pd' Aurifabr̃ qui educat̃ fuit in arte Aurifabrorum ac ptres Annos & amplius jam ult' elaps̃ eandem artem apud paroch' pred' in Com' predict' exercuit ac p totum idem tempus ib'm fuit liber homo Misterij Aurifabrorũ Civitat' London' ac quamplurima Vasa & al' res ex argento confect' pretextu artis siue pred' ib'm fecit & fieri causavit ac diversis ligeis dicti Dñi Regis nunc ibidem Vendidit & Venditioni exposuit

Midd' ff. THe Jury for our Soveraign Lord the King upon their Oath do present, That *A.B.* late of the Parish of St. *Martin* in the Fields in the County aforesaid, Goldsmith, who was brought up in the Trade of a Goldsmith, And for three years and more now last past hath exercised the same Trade within the Parish aforesaid in the County aforesaid, And for all that time there, was a Freeman of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of *London*, And there by colour of his said Trade made and caused to be made

Ac

Ac qd' idem A.B. bene sciens qd' omnia Vasa & al' res ex argento confect & p homines Misterij Aurifabrorum Civitat London' venditioni expõit et exponend infra Civitat põ & alibi debent fieri undequaq; [Anglicè wholly] de bono & vero Argento concordañ cum Standard' Sancti dicti Domini Regis et aut venditionem eorundem debeant assai-ari [Anglicè be assayed] & signari [Anglicè marked] cum Insign [Anglicè the mark] Capitis Pardi [Anglice voc the Leopards Head] per Custod Misterij Aurifabrorũ Civitat London' Quib' Custod Insign ill' ad signand Vasa & al res de Auro & Argento

very many Vessels and other things of Silver, and there sold and exposed to sale to divers liege People of our said Soveraign Lord the King that now is; And that the said *A.B.* well knowing that all Vessels and other things made of Silver, and exposed and set to sale by men of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of *London* within the City aforesaid and elsewhere, ought to be made wholly of good and true Silver agreeing with the Standard of the Exchequer of our said Soveraign Lord the King; And ought before the sale thereof to be assayed and marked by the Wardens of the Mystery of Goldsmiths

Con-

Concordan eam Standard̄ p̄dicta confect̄ ante eorundem vendic̄onem legittime creditur Idem tamen A. B. existens persona male & inhoneste dispositionis ac machinans nequit̄ & fraudulent̄ intendens ligeos & subdit̄ dicti Domini Regis nunc falso illicite deceptive callide & subdole decipere & defraudare & leges hujus Regni Angl' subvertere vicesimo p̄imo die Januarij Anno Regni Domini nostri Caroli Secundi Dei Gratia Angl' Scot̄ Franc̄ & Hiberñ Regis Fidei Defensoris &c. Vicesimoseptimo apud Paroch' Sc̄e M. in Com̄ p̄ed seraginť fibul' cingulaŕ [Anglice coit̄ vocaŕ draw

of the City of *London* with the mark of the *Leopards* Head; which Wardens are lawfully entrusted with the Mark to mark Vessels and other things made of Gold and Silver agreeing with the Standard aforesaid before the sale thereof: Nevertheless the said *A.B.* being a person of an evil and dishonest dispositon, and evilly devising and fraudulently intending the Liege People and Subjects of our said Soveraign Lord the King that now is, falsly, unlawfully, deceitfully, craftily and subtilly to deceive and defraud, and to subvert the Laws of this Kingdom of *England*, On the one and twentieth day of

Girdle

Girdle Buckles] & octo fibul' Calceat' coīt Shooe Buckles de impuro & vilioꝛi Argento quam debet esse de argent' mīe concoꝛdañ cum Standaꝛd' p̄dicto videl't octodecim Denar' in qualibet Uncia inde Uilioꝛum quam Argent' cum standaꝛd' p̄dicto concoꝛdañ falso fraudulent' & scient' confect' & fabricavit Ac illa sic confect' & fabꝛicat' ante aliquam Assaiacōnem seu signacōnem eoꝛundem per Custod' Misteriꝛ Aurifabꝛoꝛum Civitat' London' p̄d' seu eoꝛum alterius postea scilicet d'co vicesimopꝛimo die Januarij Anno regni dicti Domini Regis nunc vicesimoseptimo supꝛadicto apud Paroch' sancte M.in Coīn

January, in the Seven and twentieth year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lord *Charles* the Second, by the Grace of God of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* at the Pariſh of St. *Martin* in the Fields in the County aforeſaid, falſely, fraudulently, and knowingly, did make and faſhion Threeſcore draw Girdle Buckles, and eight Shooe Buckles of impure and baſer Silver than it ought to be, not agreeing with the Silver of the Standard aforeſaid, that is to ſay, Eighteen pence in every Ounce thereof worſer than the Silver agreeing with the Standard a-

p̄d'

predict ut res ex Argento undequaq; contect de bono & vero Argento concordan cũ Standard predicto falso illicite deceptive & fraudulent venditioni exposuit ac diversꝰ ligeis dicti Domini Regis nunc Jur predictis ignot adtunc & ibidem vendicioni exposuit & vendidit in contempt dicti Domini Regis nunc legumq; suarum Ad grave dampnum & manifestam decepcionem ligeorum predict qui hujusmodi fibulas cingulat & fibul' Calceat emer In malum Exemplum omnium aliorum in consim casu delinquen ac contra pacem dci Dñi Regis nunc Coron & Dignitat suas &c.

foresaid; And those things so made and fashioned before any assay or mark of the same by the Wardens of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of *London* aforesaid, or either of them, Afterwards, that is to say, on the same One and twentieth day of *January*, in the aforesaid Seven and twentieth year of the Raign of our said Soveraign the King that now is, at the Parish of St. *Martin* in the Fields in the County aforesaid, as things made wholly of good and true Silver agreeing with the Standard aforesaid, falsely, unlawfully, deceitfully, and fraudulently exposed to sale; And then and there

there exposed to sale and sold to divers Liege People of our said Soveraign Lord the King that now is, unknown to the Jury aforesaid, In contempt of our said Soveraign Lord the King that now is, and of his Laws, To the great damage and manifest deceit of the said Liege People who bought the said draw-Girdles-Buckles, and Shooe-Buckles, to the evil Example of all others offending in the like case, Against the Peace of our said Soveraign Lord the King that now is, his Crown and Dignity.

And since these Directions are so plain, 'tis pity but he should be cheated that will not use them for prevention, or to get recompence when deceived.

And my further Advice is, That every person be careful to buy no Silver Work but what is marked as the Laws require; and if that proves naught, recompence is easily had, either of the Company (if marked with their Marks, which (by reason of the

care taken therein) are not set on Silver, worse than Standard, in the compass of my Experience,) or the Maker or Seller by his Mark will be easily found out whereby to obtain recompence of him.

And in case of haste, where the Buyer cannot stay for the Companies Marks, I advise him to take care that he know the Workman to be able and honest, and his Mark upon every part of the Work that is wrought asunder, and afterwards soddered together as aforesaid.

It is queried by some, Whether it be Lawful for a Goldsmith to work Gold or Silver, that is worse than Standard, if it be brought by the person, that is to receive it again, when wrought up into Wares; or to work it when 'tis bespoke so to be, by the person that will receive it when so made up?

To

To which I anſwer by way of Caution and Advice,

That it is poſitively againſt the the Laws afore recited to work Silver or Gold, that is worſe than Standard, into any ſort of Work under any pretence or colour whatſoever; and all ſuch Wares be utterly unlawful, although the Worker do receive courſe Silver to work for another, or receive but the juſt value thereof; yet if it be ſold or bartered to others, and happen to be queſtioned, both the Maker and Seller will be liable, and may be puniſhed as the Laws appoint.

The beſt Excuſe that can be made in theſe caſes is, That ſuch courſe Work is for the bringers or beſpeakers own wearing: If that be true, the danger is the leſs, becauſe the Worker lyes open only to one; But his Wiſdome would be the greater, not to lay himſelf open to any.

Upon what is here declared, It is

hoped no person will suffer themselves to be deluded with the pretences of the Seller of unmarked and suspected Silver Work, (*viz.*)

That the Work will not bear the Marks as before is mentioned; for 'tis manifest and well known by great experience, That all Silver Works comprehended under the name of *Vessels*, and under the name of *Harness*, (Hilts for Swords and Buckles being included under that denomination) will bear the Marks appointed with as much conveniency as need to be desired, for the Vessels are generally marked with the bigger Marks aforesaid without exception; and for Silver Hilts and Buckles, (wherein the difficulty is supposed to lie) they have small Marks made on purpose for them, and the Work being first marked by the Worker with marks of Ink thus (o) on every place where the Workman thinks it most convenient to bear the Companies Marks; And the hollow Work being filled with Lead, (which is afterwards to be melted out again)

again) the Wardens will, or may, ſome on the Anvil, and ſome on other Lead which is put into a Vice for that purpoſe, ſtrike their Marks on thoſe places, both of wrought and plain Work, without defacing or hurting the ſame.

Nor need any perſon be deluded by pretence that the Workmen have not time to get it marked at Goldſmiths Hall; when if the Work be carried to the Office on any of the Aſſay dayes aforeſaid, before the hour of Nine in the Morning, they may (if it be good Silver) have it out ready marked at 4. of the Clock in the Afternoon the ſame day.

Or by pretence that the Work will be ſo abuſed by the ſtriking thereon the Companies Marks, that it cannot be finiſhed Workman-like; which indeed is one principal Excuſe for not bringing their Work to receive the Companies Marks.

Neither let the ſuppoſition that the

Servants of the Company's Officers will abuſe the Bringer or Owner of the Work either in word or demeanour (though ſome have heretofore been too rude and malipert) deter any from bringing their Works for the Company's Marks; for certain it is, the Wardens will not allow but ſeverely reprehend their Officers and Servants that ſhall abuſe any perſon or Work whatſoever.

And if the Wardens refuſe to ſet their Marks, or not ſet them as they ought; or if they (or their Officers or Servants) ſhall do any damage to the Work by ſtriking the marks, an Action well lyes againſt them; and they are beſides by Law otherwiſe puniſhable and compellable to ſtrike their Marks as Workman-like on the Work, as the Maker ſtrikes his own mark thereon.

Nor let the Buyer ſuffer himſelf to be deluded at any time upon pretence that Standard Gold or Silver is too ſoft, and not ſo ſerviceable as that which is courſer: For that pretence is vain,

vain, and 'tis well known by great experience, That both Gold and Silver of the Standard goodneſs well wrought, into any ſorts of Wares, is in every reſpect better and more ſerviceable than a courſer allay, which moſt times by reaſon of the adulteration, is found in the wearing not onely of a braſſy complexion, but very brittle and rotten.

Neither let the pretence of the Seller of adulterated Wares delude you, (*viz.*) That he abates as much in the faſhion as the Silver is allayd worſe than Standard; when 'tis well known, that moſt times for every *6 d.* he abates in the faſhion of ſuch courſe Silver Work, he gains *1 s. 6 d.* or *2 s.* or more by the allay in ſuch Work.

Or by his promiſe, That he will at any time allow five ſhillings the Ounce for the ſilver again, though it be broken to pieces: For by experience it is evident, That very few Silver Wares come again to be ſold to the ſame hand, many being either kept to poſt e-

rity, or transferred by gift; and if neceſſity induce a ſale, it is moſt commonly in ſome place remote from the place where it was bought, and then they muſt take what they can get for it; which (if unmarked Wares) will not be more than 'tis worth.

I have made but little mention of Gold Wares, and of the proviſion made, to prevent deceit therein, becauſe Gold Wares are much leſs common than Silver Wares, I ſhall therefore only propoſe, That by the ſame ways and method, by which you make diſcovery of the goodneſs or badneſs of Silver, you may alſo make diſcovery of the goodneſs or badneſs of Gold, and recover recompence if wronged, and puniſh the Offenders; only with this difference, *(viz.)* That as the whiteſt Silver is the beſt, ſo the Gold of the deepeſt yellow is the beſt; and the more the Gold inclining to a red or a pale yellow, 'tis ſo much the courſer.

And as the Aſſay-Maſter in his reports

ports of the goodneſs of Silver ſets it down by half-penny weights, and penny weights, and Ounces Troy, ſo in his report of a Gold aſſay he ſets it down by Carracts and Carract-grains, and half-grains.

For the underſtanding of which you are to know, That five of the Troy grains makes a Carrect-grain, and four of ſuch Carrect-grains makes one Carrect, and twenty and four of ſuch Carrects, makes one Ounce Troy.

So that if Standard Gold be worth four pound the Ounce, for every carrect he ſets down 'tis worſe, you muſt account that in the Ounce Troy 'tis worſe by ſo many times 3 *s.* 8 *d.* And for every grain he ſets down 'tis worſe, you muſt account it worſe by ſo many times 11 *d.* in the Ounce Troy. And for every demy or half grain, 5 *d. ob.* for ſo much it will coſt to make it of Standard goodneſs, or to change it for Standard.

The manner of the Paper for a Gold aſſay,

aſſay, and the Aſſay-Maſters report thereof is alſo expreſſed in the Copper Cutt aforeſaid.

And further you are to know, That twenty and two of the aforeſaid Carrects of the fineſt Gold, and two Carrects of fine Copper and Silver equal parts, makes an Ounce of Gold of the allay, appointed (by the Stat. of 18 of *Eliz.* 15. afore cited) to be the Standard for all Gold Wares, (worſe than which allay no Wares are to be made, upon the penalty therein mentioned.)

And that 12 grains Troy is enough for making an aſſay of Gold.

But if any ſhall be diſ-ſatisfyed with the aſſayings and reports of the Aſſay-Maſter of Goldſmiths Hall, may have aſſayes made by His Majeſtie's ſworn Aſſay-Maſter of his Mint in the *Tower* of *London*.

Concerning Silver Work, made remote from *London*, I ſhall only inſert, that

that it is to be obſerved, That by the firſt recited Statute, all the Goldſmiths in *England*, were appointed to bring all their Silver Work (comprehended under the name of Veſſels) to *London*, to be there aſſayed and marked with the *Leopards* Head; but the compelling thereof, under ſuch great penalties as are therein mentioned, were found to be a grievance: Therefore by the Statute of 2 *Hen.* 6. 14. for the better conveniency of the Goldſmiths remote from *London*, Seven places are appointed wherein ſuch Work ſhall be aſſayed and marked, (*viz.*)

York, *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, *Briſtow*, *Salisbury*, and *Coventry*.

And as the Wardens of the Goldſmiths, *London*, are to aſſay and mark the Silver Work that is made in and about *London*, and three miles of the ſame, or to procure an Artiſt to do the ſame, (for which they muſt anſwer) ſo, in every one of the aforeſaid Seven ſeveral places, the Chief Magiſtrate or Gover-

Governour is to assay and mark the Silver Work that is made therein, or to procure an Artist to do the same, (for which they must also answer.)

And in like manner as every Master-worker in *Goldsmiths* Works in *London*, and 3. miles compass of the same, are to make their Marks known to the Wardens of the *Goldsmiths*, so every Master-Worker in Gold and Silver in every of the said Seven Places, are to make their Marks known to the Surveyors there (that is) to the Chief Magistrate of such Place: But what the particular Marks that the respective chief Governours of these Seven several Places set on the Silver work, I can give no certain accompt thereof.

But this I can assert, That by reason the Marks of those Places are little known, they bear as little credit, and therefore the *Goldsmiths* in remote places do frequently send up their Silver work to receive the *London* Touch.

Here

Here followeth the Goldſmiths CHARTER *truly rendred into Engliſh from the Copy thereof taken from the Record now remaining in the Chappel of the* Rolls, *under the Title* Confirmation, *Part the ſecond, Number the fourth, Confirmed in the ſecond Year of King* James.

THE KING to all whom &c. ſendeth Greeting. We have peruſed and ſeen the Letters Patents of Confirmation of our Moſt Dear Siſter the Lady *Elizabeth* late Queen of *England*, made in theſe words, *Elizabeth* by the Grace of God of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Queen, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To all to whom theſe preſent Letters Patents ſhall come, Greeting.

We have peruſed the Letters Patents of Confirmation of the Lady *Mary* late Queen of *England*, Our Moſt Dear

Dear Sister, made in these words, *Mary* by the Grace of God of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and on Earth over the *English* and *Irish* Church the Supream Head, To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

We have perused the Letters Patents of Confirmation of Our Dear Brother *Edward* the Sixth, late King of *England*, made in these words, *Edward* the Sixth by the Grace of God of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, and on Earth over the *English* and *Irish* Church, Supream Head, To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting.

We have perused the Letters Patents of Confirmation of our Most Dear Father, *Henry* the Eighth, late King of *England* of Famous Memory, made in these words, *Henry* by the Grace of God King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting.

We

We have peruſed the Letters Patents of Confirmation of our Moſt Dear Father *Henry* the Seventh, Late King of *England* of Famous Memory, made in theſe words, *Henry* by the Grace of God King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, To all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, Greeting.

Know Ye, That We have peruſed the Letters Patents of *Edward* the Fourth, Late King of *England*, made in theſe words, *Edward* by the Grace of God King of *England* and *France*, Lord of *Ireland*, To all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, Greeting.

We have peruſed the Letters Patents of *Edward* the Third, Late King of *England*, Our Progenitor, made in theſe words:

Edward by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, To all to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting.

Our Welbeloved the Goldſmiths of

Our

Our City of London by their Petition exhibited to Us and Our Councel in Our Parliament holden at Westminster after the Feast of the Purification of Our Lady last past, have shewn,

That whereas no private Merchant nor Stranger heretofore were wont to bring into this Land any Money Coined, but Plate of Silver to exchange for Our Coyn.

And that it had been also Ordained, That all those who were of the Goldsmiths Trade were to sit in their shops in the High-Street of Cheap, and that no Silver in Plate, nor Vessel of Gold or Silver ought to be sold in the City of London, except at Our Exchange, or in Cheapside among the Goldsmiths, and that publickly, to the end the persons of the said Trade might Inform themselves whether the Seller came Lawfully by such Vessel or not.

But that now of late the said Merchants as well Private as Strangers, do bring from forraign Countries into this

this Nation Counterfeit Sterling, whereof the pound is not worth above sixteen Sols of the right Sterling, and of this Money none can know the true Value, but by melting it down.

And also that many of the said Trade of Goldsmiths keep Shops in obscure turnings, and by-Lanes and Streets, and do buy Vessels of Gold and Silver secretly, without enquiring if such Vessel were stoln or lawfully come by, and immediately melting it down, do make it into Plate and sell it to Merchants Trading beyond Sea, that it may be exported, and so they make false Work of Gold and Silver, as Bracelets, Lockets, Rings and other Jewels; in which they set Glass of divers Colours, Counterfeiting right Stones, and put more Allay in the Silver than they ought, which they sell to such as have no skill in such things.

And that the Cutlers in their Work-houses cover Tin with Silver so subtilly and with such sleight, that the same cannot be discerned and severed from

the Tin, and by that means they sell the Tin so covered for fine Silver, to the great damage and deceipt of Us and Our People.

Whereupon the said Goldsmiths have Petitioned Us, That We would be pleased to apply convenient remedy therein.

And We being willing to prevent the said Evil, Do by and with the Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of Our Realm for the Common profit of Us and Our People, Will and grant for for Us, and Our Heirs,

That henceforth no Merchant either private or stranger, shall bring into this Land any sort of Money, But only Plate of fine Silver, nor that any Gold or Silver wrought by Goldsmiths, or any Plate of Silver be sold to the Merchant to sell again, and to be carried out of the Kingdom But shall be sold at Our said Exchange, or openly among the said Goldsmiths

smiths for private use onely.

And that none that pretend to be of the same Trade shall keep any Shop but in Cheapside, that it may be seen that their Work be good and right.

And that those of the said Trade may by vertue of these presents elect honest, lawful and sufficient men best skilled in the said Trade, to enquire of the matters aforesaid; and that they so chosen may upon due consideration of the said Craft reform what defects they shall find therein, and thereupon inflict due punishment upon the Offenders, and that by the help and assistance of the Mayor and Sheriffs if occasion be.

And that in all Trading Cities and Towns in England where Goldsmiths reside, the same Ordinance be observed as in London, and that one or two of every fifth City or Town for the rest of that Trade shall come to London to be ascertained of their Touch of Gold, and there to have a Stamp of a Pun-

chion with a Leopard's Head marked upon their Work as of antient time it has been Ordained. In Witnesse whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents. Given at Westminster the Thirtieth day of March, in the First year of Our Reign.

We have also perused the Letters Patents of *Richard* the Second after the Conquest, late King of *England*, made in these words, *Richard* by the Grace of God King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know Ye,

That whereas *Edward* our Grandfather late King of *England*, at the Suit of the Goldsmiths of our City of *London* suggesting to him, how that many persons of that Trade by Fire and the smoke of Quicksilver, had lost their sight, and that others of them by their working in that Trade, became so Crazed and Infirm, That they were disabled to subsist, but by Relief from others.

And that divers of the said City Com-

Compassionating the Condition of such, were disposed to give and grant divers Tenements and Rents in the said City to the value of Twenty pounds *per Annum* to the Company of the said Craft, towards the maintenance of the said Blind, Weak, and Infirm; And also of a Chaplain to Celebrate Mass amongst them every day for the Souls of all the Faithful departed, according to the Ordinance in that behalf to be made, Did by his Letters Patents for the Consideration of a Fine of Ten Marks, for himself and his Heirs, as much as in him lay, grant and give Licence to the Men of the Community aforesaid, that they may purchase Tenements and Rents in the same City of the value of Twenty pounds *per Annum* and not above of the Men of that City, for relief and maintenance of such blind and infirm, and of such Chaplain as aforesaid, to hold to them and their Successors of the said Society for ever, for the purposes aforesaid, The Statute of *Mortmaine* or any other Statute or Ordinance to the contrary thereof not-

withstanding, as in and by the said Letters Patents more fully and at large it may appear.

And forasmuch as the Men of the said Mystery have humbly Petitioned Us, That forasmuch as Our Grandfathers said Letters Patents are not nor can be put in execution for want of Naming Persons capable therein, That We would Gratiously provide some remedy for them in this behalf. We taking the Premisses into Consideration, of Our especial Grace, and for the Consideration of Twenty Marks by them paid unto Us in Our Hanaper,

Have for Us and Our Heirs granted and given Licence to the men of the said Craft, That from henceforth they be a perpetual Community or Society of themselves.

And that the said Society or Company may for ever yearly Elect out of themselves four Wardens to oversee, rule and duly govern the said Craft, and

and Community, and every Member of the same.

And further, We have according to Our Authority in this behalf granted and given Licence for Us and Our Heirs to the same Wardens and Company, That they may purchase and have to them and their Successors, Tenements and Rents, with their Appurtenances, within the said City and Suburbs thereof to the value of Twenty pounds *per annum*, for the maintenance of the blind, weak and infirm Men of the Company aforesaid, and of a Chaplain to Celebrate Mass amongst the said infirm, every day, for the Souls of all the Faithful departed, for ever, according to such Ordinance, As the same Wardens and Company shall make in this behalf, (the said Statute, or the Statute in that case made in Our last Parliament at *Westminster*, notwithstanding,) or notwithstanding that the said Tenements and Rents be held of Us in Free Burgage, so that it be found by Inquisition thereupon duly had and returned into our *Chancery*,

that such purchase may be made without any damage or prejudice to Us and Our Heirs, or any other person whatsoever. *In witness* whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patents, *Witness* Our Self at *Wincheſter* the Sixth day of *February*, in the Sixteenth Year of Our Reign.

And We ratifying and allowing the said Letters Patents, and all and every thing therein contained, do for Us and Our Heirs according to Our Power in that behalf Approve and Confirm the same, and do by these presents grant and Confirm the same unto Our Welbeloved the now Wardens and Company of the said Craft and their Succeſſors for ever.

And of Our further Grace in this behalf, We for Us and Our Heirs, have granted to the same Wardens and Company, That notwithstanding they or their Predeceſſors have not hitherto upon any occasion in any sort used the Liberties in the said Letters Patents contained, Yet henceforth it shall

ſhall be Lawful for them and their Succeſſors to Uſe and Enjoy the ſaid Liberties and every of them, without any Let or Impediment by or from Us or Our Heirs, or any of Our Juſtices, Eſcheators, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, or other Our Miniſters whereſoever.

And We have further granted, and by theſe preſents do for Us and Our Heirs Grant to the ſaid now Wardens and Company of the Craft aforeſaid, That they and their Succeſſors be a Corporation or Body Incorporate, conſiſting and called by the Names of Wardens and Company, and be perſons able and capable in Law to purchaſe and take Lands and Tenements, Rents and other Poſſeſſions whatſoever, for ever in Fee-ſimple of any perſons whomſoever that ſhall be willing to Give, Deviſe, or Aſſign the ſame to them.

To have and to hold the ſame to the ſaid Wardens and Company of the ſaid Craft, and their Succeſſors for ever. And

And that they may and shall have perpetual Succession and a Common Seal for the Affairs of their said Mystery.

And that they may by the name of the Wardens and Company of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of *London* Implead and be Impleaded in any Court and place whatsoever, before any Judges whomsoever, in any Actions, Suits, Plaints, Demands and Pleas as well real as personal or mixt of what nature or kind soever they be.

And that the said Wardens and Company and their Successors, may from time to time as often as they shall judge it expedient, make good and reasonable By-Laws and Ordinances for the better regulating the said Mystery,

We have also granted, and by these presents do grant to the said now Wardens and Company and their Successors, That they may have and hold

to

to them and their Succeſſors for ever, all and ſingular the Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reverſions and Services heretofore given, granted or deviſed to the Wardens of the Myſtery aforeſaid, or to the Wardens or Guardians and Company of the Myſtery aforeſaid, by the Name of the Wardens and Company of the ſaid Myſtery, or by the names of the Company of the ſaid Myſtery, or by what other Name ſoever or heretofore in any manner purchaſed by the Wardens and Company of the ſaid Myſtery, or by the Company of the ſaid Myſtery, without Impeachment, Diſturbance or Let by or from Us or Our Heirs, or by or from Our Juſtices, Sheriffs, Eſcheators, or other the Officers and Miniſters of Us or Our Heirs whomſoever.

And We do hereby ratifie and confirm all and every the ſame Lands and Tenements, Rents, Reverſions, and Services to the ſaid now Wardens and Company, and their Succeſſors.

And for the Credit of the Men of the

the said Craft dwelling and residing in the said City for the time being, and for the preventing and avoiding the damage and loss which do or may daily happen and arise as well to Us as to any Our Liege People, for want of a due and provident Care in regulating certain of Our Subjects and others Using and Exercising the said Trade, *without any regard to the Credit* of the said Company, And also for the preventing and taking away Subtleties and *Deceipts practised in the said Trade*,

We have further granted, and by these Presents do grant to the said now Wardens and Company and their Successors for ever, That the Wardens of the said Mystery for the time being shall and may for ever have the *search*, *inspection*, *tryal and regulation* of all sorts of Gold and Silver wrought or to be wrought, and to be exposed to sale within the City of *London* and the Suburbs thereof, and in all Fairs and Markets, and all Cities, Towns and Boroughs, and all other places whatsoever *throughout Our Kingdom of England*,

gland, and also shall and may *have power to punish* and correct all defects that shall be found in the working of Gold and Silver.

And to that end, if need be, to call to their assistance the Mayor and Sheriffs of the said City, and the Mayors and Bayliffs or other Officers whatever in any Fairs, Markets, Cities, Boroughs and Towns, and other places out of the said City where any such Search or Tryal shall happen to be made.

And that the Wardens of the said Mystery for the time being shall and may have full Power and Authority for ever by themselves or any of them, duly to search and try all and singular the premisses, and also all manner of Work touching and concerning the said Craft, found or being in the hands of the Goldsmiths, *or any other whomsoever* selling, making or working any Wares or Works pertaining to or concerning the said Mystery, as well within Our said City of *London* and the Suburbs

Suburbs thereof, as elsewhere out of the said City in all Fairs, Markets, Cities, Boroughs and Towns, and other places whatsoever throughout Our Realm of *England*; And also by themselves or any of them to *break* all such deceitful Works and Wares of Gold and Silver of what sort soever, if any such they shall find to be made, wrought and exposed to sale in deceipt of Our People.

And also according to their discretion and as often as they shall see it necessary to punish and correct the Makers, Sellers and Workers of the same Works according to their demerits, by the assistance (if need be) of Our Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Reeves, and other such like Officers.

We also will and grant, and strictly Charge and Command, That all Bayliffs, Reeves, and other Officers whatsoever in Fairs, Markets, Cities, Boroughs, Towns and other places where such Search shall happen to be made, be ready to Ayd and Assist the said Wardens

Wardens and every of them making such Search as aforesaid, in the execution of the premisses, and that in all things according to their Duty. In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Our Self at *Leicester* the Thirtieth day of *May* in the Second Year of Our Reign.

And now We ratifying and approving the said Letters Patents, and all things therein contained, do for Us and Our Heirs according to Our Authority therein, allow the same, and by these presents do ratifie, grant and confirm the same to our Welbeloved the now Wardens and Company of the Mystery aforesaid and their Successors.

And further, We being certainly informed that divers persons both Natives and Aliens, exercising the said Trade in divers parts of this Kingdom, studying and contriving their own *dishoneſt Gain*, and purposing by various ways to *deceive* and endamage the

the reſt of our Subjects, do work and expoſe to ſale Gold and Silver *cunningly and deceitfully wrought and debaſed more than the Standard allowes*, contrary to the Ordinances in that behalf made.

And *Counterfeit-ſtones* (which are of no value, cunningly ſet in ſuch kind of Gold and Silver) do daily ſell for true Jewels at great rates to divers of Our Subjects (not underſtanding the ſame) as well in places priviledged, as in Fairs, Markets and other places within Our Cities and Burroughs of this Our Kingdom of *England*, and neither fear nor doubt to be puniſhed or call'd in queſtion for the ſame.

And the reaſon is, for that due ſearch or any due puniſhment is ſeldome executed upon Offenders in that Myſtery out of the City aforeſaid.

And although the Wardens of that Myſtery in the ſaid City for the time being, have (by vertue and power of the aforeſaid Letters Patents in form afore-

aforesaid granted to them and their Successors (had the search, inspection, tryal and regulation of the Gold and Silver so wrought and to be wrought and exposed to Sale, And power by themselves or any of them, to search and try (continually from the aforesaid 30th day of *May* in the said Second year of the late King *Edward* the Fourth hitherto by vertue of his said Letters Patents to them in that behalf made) all such kind of deceitful and fraudulent Works and Wares made and to be made of the Gold and Silver aforesaid of any kind whatsoever.

And the faults and deceipts in those Works deceitfully and subtilly contrived or to be contrived by the Workmen and contrivers thereof, to punish and correct, as also to execute and perform such other things as they ought to do by vertue of the aforesaid Letters Patents of the said late King *Edward* the Fourth;

Nevertheless as We are informed, That notwithstanding the aforesaid

Wardens of the said Mystery for the time being have (ever since the aforesaid Grants to them and the Company of the said Mystery in form aforesaid made) been at great trouble and charges (as well at their own proper Costs, as at the Costs of the said Company) to put in execution their Authority of searching, inspecting and trying such kind of Gold and Silver (as is before mentioned) and the defects therein, so wrought and put to sale by the Workmen of the said Trade in divers of the Cities, Burroughs, Fairs, Markets and other places of this Our Kingdom, for the common use of Us and of all Our good Subjects.

Yet they have received very little or no profit thereby, but rather have been subject oftentimes not onely to pains and perils of their bodies, but also to the loss of their Goods and Chattels by reason and occasion of their searching, trying, and putting in execution their Authority aforesaid, in punishing and correcting the defects of Work upon proof thereof made unto them, By

By means whereof the ſaid Wardens of late in regard of the great menaces and aſſaults which they have received from thoſe Workmen and Tradeſmen of that Myſtery (that deceiptfully ſell ſuch Gold and Silver in the Countrey) and their Accomplices and Adherents, could not execute their ſaid Authority any where within Our Kingdom of *England*, except within Our ſaid City of *London* and the Suburbs thereof.

So that the ſaid ſearch, tryal and execution of the ſaid Authority ceaſing, very many frauds, deceipts, works unskilfully made of Gold and Silver, and of counterfeiting of Jewels in Works of Gold and Silver and otherwiſe, are daily divers wayes increaſed in the Myſtery aforeſaid, by the Workmen of the ſaid Trade in every part of this Our Kingdom, to the great loſs and detriment of Us and all Our Liege People,

And We being willing (all the deceiptful inſufficient and unlawful

Works and Wares of Gold and Silver Jewels and Stones, Pearl or Coral, or ſuch like, in the Trade aforeſaid unſufficiently and unlawfully made and counterfeited uſed to be put to ſale) to aboliſh and puniſh in all things as it ought to be, Of Our certain knowledg and meer motion, Have given and granted for Us and Our Heirs (as much as in Us lyes) to the aforeſaid Wardens and Company of the Myſtery aforeſaid and their Succeſſors,

That they the ſaid Wardens and their Succeſſors, and every of them for the time being, ſhall have for ever full Power and Authority over all and ſingular the Defects, Offences, Faults and Deceipts made and attempted or committed contrary to the Ordinances of the Myſtery aforeſaid in all their ſearches and tryals of Gold and Silver, or of Wares, Jewels, Stones, Pearl, Coral, or of any other Jewels or Counterfeit Stones whatſoever wrought or ſet in Gold or Silver, as in Neck-laces, Lockets, Rings or Bracelets, or otherwiſe howſoever wrought or ſet, with-

in

in this Our Kingdom of *England* whereſoever, againſt the Workmen or Owners of any of the ſaid premiſſes expoſing them to ſale.

And all and every the perſons of or uſing the ſaid Myſtery whatſoever ſo deceiptfully working, having, or expoſing to ſale the premiſſes aforeſaid, (upon due proof made) ſhall be by the ſaid Wardens for the time being committed to the next Gaol or Priſon, therein to be puniſhed by Impriſonment of their Bodies according to the nature of their Offences, and out of the ſaids Gaols or Priſons to be delivered at the diſcretions of the ſaid Wardens or any of them; Or be puniſhed by Fines to be ſet and impoſed upon ſuch Delinquents, equal to their Offences, Faults and Deceipts, as by the ſound Diſcretions of the ſaid Wardens or any of them for the time being, ſhall be eſteemed juſt and reaſonable, and in that behalf convenient.

We alſo grant for Us and Our Heirs to the ſaid Wardens and Company

and their Successors, That whensoever, wheresoever, and as often as any Wares of Gold and Silver or Pearl, or of any Counterfeit Stones whatsoever deceitfully wrought or set in the nature of Jewels or Pearl in Gold or Silver, which by Allays thereof are of less value and more debas'd in the working of the said Gold and Silver than of right it ought to be wrought, (that is to say) not being of the value of Sterling or Standard, (according to the Ordinances and Statutes of Us and Our Progenitors or Predecessors late Kings and Queen of *England* in this behalf made) that shall be found any where as well within any of Our Liberties as without;

Or any Wares of Gold or Silver made within this Kingdom by any Native or Forraign Workmen & Tradesmen of the Craft aforesaid wheresoever that shall be sold or exposed to sale (*not being tryed, approved and marked as they ought to be*) according to the form of the Ordinances and Statutes aforesaid, that then the said Wardens

for

for the time being, or two of them, ſhall have power and Authority all and every ſuch Wares of Gold and Silver, Counterfeit Stones and Pearls, and other Stones whatſoever (ſo deceiptfully or unlawfully wrought and expoſed to ſale whereſoever they ſhall be found) to arreſt, ſeiſe, and to break and ſpoyl them, ſo that Our People may not be any more deceived thereby.

And that in all and every the Searches of the ſaid Wardens and their Succeſſors for the time being, of or in the premiſſes from time to time in whatſoever places within Three Miles in and about the aforeſaid City of *London*, where any the ſaid Workmen or Tradeſ-men of the ſaid Craft ſhall happen to remain, work, or inhabit, the ſaid Wardens or any of them for the time being ſhall cauſe to be brought All manner of Works and Wares of Gold and Silver aforeſaid, or what Jewels and Precious Stones ſoever (ſet in Gold and Silver) are there wrought or to be wrought, to the

Common-Hall of the Wardens and Company of the said Mystery being in the aforesaid City of *London* wherein the Common Standard or Assise of Gold and Silver (according to the Ordinances in that behalf made) is kept, there to be tryed and assayed, And to be reformed if defects shall be any manner of wayes found therein; and after they shall be so reformed, to be there then affirmed for good, and stamped with their Marks which they use for that purpose.

And all defective Works whatsoever deceiptfully wrought as well of or in Gold as Silver, Counterfeit Stones put for Jewels therein and falsly made, (or found to be of a worse Allay than it ought to be) shall there (according to their discretions) be utterly condemned; Without Accompt or any other charge or Answer to Us or any of Our Heirs for the premisses or any of them to be rendred, made or paid for ever; *In witness* whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents: *Witness* Our Self

at

at *Weſtminſter* the Third day of *February*, in the Twentieth Year of Our Reign,

Now We Ratifying and Approving the ſaid Letters Patents, and all things therein contained, Do for Us and Our Heirs (as much as in Us lyes) allow the the ſame, and by theſe preſents do Ratifie, Grant and Confirm the ſame to Our Welbeloved the now Wardens and Company of the Myſtery aforeſaid. *In witneſs* whereof We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents, *Witneſs* Our Self at *Weſtminſter* the Sixteenth day of *March*, in the Firſt Year of Our Reign.

Now We Ratifying and Approving the ſaid Letters Patents and all things therein contained, Do for Us and Our Heirs, as much as in Us lyes, allow the ſame, and by theſe preſents do Ratifie, Grant and Confirm the ſame to Our Welbeloved the now Wardens and Company of the Myſtery aforeſaid; *In witneſs* whereof We have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patents,

Patents, *Witness* Our Self at *Westminster* the Sixth day of *June* in the First Year of Our Reign.

Now We Ratifying and Approving the said Letters Patents and all things therein contained, Do for Us and Our Heirs as much as in Us lyes, allow the same, and by these presents do ratifie, grant and confirm the same to Our Welbeloved the now Wardens and Company of the Mystery aforesaid. *In witness* whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents, *Witness* Our Self at *Westminster* the Fifth day of *December*, in the First year of Our Reign.

Now We Ratifying and Approving the said Letters Patents and all things therein contained, Do for Us and Our Heirs, as much as in Us lyes, allow the same, and by these presents do ratifie, grant and confirm the same to Our Welbeloved the now Wardens and Company of the Mystery aforesaid; *In witness* whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents.

Wit-

Witness Our Self at *Westminster* the Third day of *January*, in the Third Year of Our Reign.

Now We Ratifying and Approving the said Letters Patents, and all things therein contained, Do for Us and Our Heirs, as much as in Us lyes, allow the same, and by these presents do Ratifie, Grant and Confirm the same to Our Welbeloved the now Wardens and Company of the Mystery aforesaid. *In witness* whereof, *&c. Witness* the King at *Westminster* the Thirtieth day of *March*, in the Second Year of the Reign of King *James* over *England*, &c.

THE

The Goldsmiths ORDER lately made and set forth for Prevention and Redress of the great Abuses committed in the several Wares afore-mentioned.

Goldsmiths-Hall the 23. *day* of *February*, 1675.

WHEREAS Complaint hath been made to the Wardens of the Company of Goldsmiths, London, That divers small Works, as Buckles for Belts, Silver Hilts, and the pieces thereto belonging, with divers other small Wares both of Gold

Gold and Silver, are frequently wrought and put to sale by divers Goldsmiths and others, worse than Standard, to the abuse of his Majesties good Subjects, and great discredit of that Manufacture; And that there are also divers pieces of Silver Plate sold, not being assayed at Goldsmiths-Hall, and so not marked with the Leopard's Head Crowned, as by Law the same ought to be: And whereas the Wardens of the said Company to prevent the said frauds, have formerly required all persons to forbear putting to sale any adulterate Wares either of Gold or Silver, but that they cause the same forthwith to be defaced; And that as well Plate-workers as small-workers should cause their respective Marks to be brought to Goldsmiths-Hall, & there strike the same in a Table kept in the Assay-Office; And likewise enter their Names and places of Habitations in a Book there kept for that purpose, whereby the persons and their marks might be known unto the Wardens of the said Company, which having not hitherto been duly

observed,

observed, These are therefore to give Notice to, and to require again all those who exercise the said Art or Mystery of Goldsmiths in or about the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs of the same, That they forthwith repair to Goldsmiths-Hall, and there strike their Marks in a Table appointed for that purpose, and likewise enter their Names, with the places of their respective dwellings, in a Book remaining in the Assay-Office there: And that as well the Worker as Shop-keeper, and all others working and Trading in Gold or Silver Wares, of what kind or quality soever they be, forbear putting to sale any of the said Works, not being agreeable to Standard, that is to say, Gold not less in fineness then two and twenty Carracts, And Silver not less in fineness then eleven Dunces two penny weight; And that no person or persons do from henceforth put to sale any of the said Wares either small or great, before the Workmans Mark be struck thereon, And the same Assayed at Goldsmiths-Hall, and there approved

ved for Standard, by striking thereon the Lyon and Leopard's Head Crowned, or one of them, if the said Works will conveniently bear the same: And hereof all persons concerned are desired to take notice, and demean themselves accordingly: otherwise the Wardens will make it their Care to procure them to be proceeded against according to Law.

Touching the several Weights now in use, for the buying and selling of Gold and Silver and pretious Stones, The *Reader* may Observe,

That no other Weights are (by our Lawes) to be used in weighing Gold and Silver, but those called by the name of Troy Weights, of which

24 grains makes a penny weight, or the weight of an old Sterling penny, (which now goes for three pence.)

20 penny weight makes one ounce.
12 Ounces make a pound.

The

The compounding these Weights (being used in Assaying of Gold, and computing the Standard of Gold) are called by the name *Carracts*, of which

5 of the aforesaid grains makes a Carract-grain; a demy-grain is half of such a grain.

4 of such Carract-grains, make one Carract.

24 of such Carracts make an Ounce Troy.

There be othor sorts of Carracts compounded of Troy grains, thus;

4 grains makes a Carract.

6 of such Carracts makes a penny weight.

120 of such Carracts makes an Ounce Troy; These are only used to weigh Diamonds and Pearls.

That all persons may know the difference

ference of Troy Weights from others, they are to obſerve that theſe Weights are made in the ſhapes, and of the Metal, and marked as hereafter is mentioned; *(viz.)*

The Grain Weights are made of pieces of thin Braſs, commonly called Lattin-Braſs, and are cut, near 4. ſquare, and proportioned from half a grain to ſix grains; and ſo many grains that each piece contains, it is marked with the like number of round Marks thus (o) And alſo on every piece is (or ſhould be) ſet the letter G with a Coronet at the head of it, thus (G)

The next Weights above them, are the penny Weights, which are made of thick ſquare pieces of Braſs, proportioned from a half-penny weight, to a five penny weight, and not uſually higher; And ſo many penny-weight that each piece contains is made or marked thereon, ſo many round marks thus (o) as aboveſaid; and alſo is or ſhould be ſet the *Lyon* on every piece.

The next above them is the Ounce-Weights, they are also of Brass, and made round in nests, (that is to say) to fall or stand one within another, And are proportioned from a drachm to 32 Ounces, and sometimes to 64 Ounces, (*viz.*) the least is a † drachm; the next half a quarter of an ounce, the next a quarter of an ounce, the next half an ounce, the next an ounce; the next two ounces, and so every one double the weight of the next lesser, and every one from an ounce upwards, are marked with numeral letters of such number, as the pieces contains Ounces, and also every Weight marked with two letters, made thus (℞) for Troy, and are or should be marked with the *Lyon* and *Leopard's Head* Crowned.

†A drachm Troy, is one penny weight and six grains; Sixteen of such drachms make an ounce Troy: Half a quarter of an Ounce is two penny weight and 12 grains.

The next Weights above them are fashioned like a Bell, and are called *Bell-Weights*, and are proportioned from one pound or 12 Ounces Troy, to 32 pounds, and sometimes higher, every

every one being double the weight of the next leſſer, as before of the ounce Weights, and are or ſhould be marked with the ſame Marks.

The Standard of theſe Weights is kept in the *Tower* of *London*, and alſo in the *Goldſmiths-Hall*, and the Officers there and none other ſhould have the Sizing or Gauging of them; but that being accounted too chargeable, the ſeveral Weight-makers in and about *London* do uſually Size and Gauge theſe Weights themſelves, according to the aforeſaid Standard, and do ſet Marks on them ſomething reſembling the right; but by what authority they ſo do, I leave to the conſideration of thoſe immediately concerned therein.

There are other ſorts of Weights, by ſome uſed amongſt us, called by the name of *Venice*-Weights, and are made in neſts of the ſame faſhion, as the neſts of *Troy* Ounces are, and every one double the Weight of the next

leſſer, but very much differing from the Troy Weights thus, (*viz.*) as the Troy Ounce contains Twenty penny weights, ſo the *Venice* Ounce contains but Thirteen penny weight and a half: But there being no Law for theſe *Venice* Weights amongſt us, only the Sellers of Gold and Silver Lace (but without any warrant or authority ſo to do) do too often for their private lucre, uſe the ſame. But what I have before mentioned of them, is ſufficient to prevent their being uſed inſtead of the *Troy* weights.

There are alſo other ſorts of weights (by our Law) in uſe amongſt us, called by the name of *Averdupois* (the leſſer ſort of them) are made of Braſs, and ſhaped round and flat, and every one double the weight of the next leſſer, and are or ought to be Sized and Marked at *Guild-Hall*, *London*, (where the Standard of thoſe Weights is kept, with ſeveral Marks, (*viz.*) the City Arms in a Shield, the Dagger, the

the Letter A for *Averdupois*, a Flower-de-luce, and the Effigies of a Veſſel or Ewer. Theſe Weights differ from the Troy Weights thus, (*viz.*) that as the Troy Ounce contains 20 penny weight, ſo the Ounce *Averdupois* contains but 18 penny weight; and as the pound Troy contains Twelve Ounces, ſo the pound *Averdupois* contains Sixteen Ounces; But theſe not being for the weighing Gold and Silver, what I have mentioned of them, is ſufficient to diſtinguiſh them from the Troy Weights.

Postscript to the Reader.

THat my good intent for preventing fraud not onely in cases where Massy Gold and Silver are used, but also in other Works made or pretended to be made thereof, may take the better effect, I shall give you another Statute *still in force, made as well to suppress and prevent the gilding and silvering of Copper and Brass Works, and the deceit*

ceit therein used, as the wasting the Gold and Silver of this Nation, (viz.)

Stat. 5. *Hen.* 4. 13.

ITem. Whereas many fraudulent Artificers imagining to deceive the common people, do daily make Locks, Rings, Beads, Candlesticks, Harnels for Girdles, Hilts, Chalices and Sword-Pummels, Powder-Bores, and Covers for Cups, of Copper, and of Lattin, and the same over Guilt and Silver, like to Gold or Silver; And the same sell and put in gage to many Men not having full knowledge thereof for whole Gold and whole Silver, to the great deceit, loss and hinderance of the common people; And the wasting of the Gold and Silver, It is Ordained and Established, That no Artificer nor other man whatsoever he be from henceforth shall gild nor silver any such Locks, Rings, Beads, Candlesticks, Harnels for

Girdles, Challices, Hilts, nor Pummels for Swords, Powder-Boxes, nor Covers for Cups made of Copper or Lattin upon pain to forfeit to the King One hundred shillings, at every time that he shall be found guilty, and to make satisfaction to the party grieved for his damages; But that (Chalices alwayes excepted) the said Artificers may work or cause to be wrought Ornaments for the Church of Copper and Lattin, And the same Gilt or Silver, so that alwayes in the foot, or in some other part of every such Ornament so to be made, the Copper and the Lattin shall be plain, to the intent that a man may see whereof the thing is made, for to eschew the deceit aforesaid.

By which Statute the Guilding or Silvering any Locks, Rings, Beads, Candlesticks, Harness (that is, the Buckles) for Girdles, Chalices, Hilts, Pummels for Swords, Pouder-Boxes and Covers for Cups made of Copper or Lattin (to wit, Brass) is positively forbid, upon the penalty of 5 l. for every

every offence. And one reaſon thereof appears to be this, That ſuch working of Copper or Lattin, and Covering the ſame with Gold or Silver, is not only a great waſting of the Gold and Silver, but the occaſion of a great fraud, by making ſuch Wares to be in appearance of the value of whole Gold and Silver, when indeed they are in the ſubſtance thereof but droſs and Counterfeit. And no doubt but ſome perſons at this day (as well as when that Statute was made) are or may be deceived by ſuch falſe Counterfeit Works, and perhaps (when it is too late) experience the old Proverb to be true, *That all is not Gold that gliſters.*

And it is not to be doubted, but that the Makers of that Statute were well informed that Copper or Braſs may be wrought into very many ſorts of Work wherein Gold or Silver may be wrought. And becauſe much deceit was then uſed in the working of Buckles, and in Hilts and Pummels for Swords, *&c.* as well as of Later times, ſuch

such severe penalties were laid on the Workers of such false Wares, purposely to suppress all Counterfeit and deceitful Work;

Such Works being not only a wrong to the Wearer by doing little or no Service, (by reason of its brittleness, and its Kankering & stinking quality, and soon losing its Gold or Silver Colour) but also to the workers af whole Gold and whole Silver Works, who are much hindered and damnified in their Trades, by reason such false Works are made to resemble their true or right Works, and sold and worn instead thereof.

Therefore it may be reasonably conceived, that the Workers of whole Gold and whole Silver Works are intended by the said Statute, parties grieved as well as the Wearer, and shall recover satisfaction from the Offenders.

And I am well assured, that the prosecution of the offenders against this

this Statute (which may be done by Pill, Plaint or Information) belongeth to the Wardens and Company of *Goldſmiths, London*, as well as the private agrieved party.

And the Makers and Workers of ſuch Counterfeit Works are ſubjected to the Wardens and Companies power to Correct and Puniſh in as full and ample manner as ſuch Workers who cover Tin with Silver mentioned in their Charter.

I Will further add ſomething that may be uſeful to them that know it not, to prevent their being deceived with the Counterfeit Coyn, that (notwithſtanding the great Care uſed by our Governors to prevent it) is continually made and vended amongſt us. Wherefore they are to Obſerve,

Firſt, That there is one ſort of unlawful Money, that is made ſo, (of the lawful

lawful Coyn) by Clipping or Filing, or both, or otherwise lightening or impairing the same.

Secondly, There is another sort of unlawful Counterfeit Money, made with the mixture of a little Silver and other baser Metal, which by artificial working, boyling and finishing, will be made much like in Countenance, and near as passable as good Money.

Thirdly, There is another sort of unlawful Money, made of solid Copper or Brass, and covered or cased over (on the flat parts as thick as paper, and on the edges near as thick as a six pence) with good Silver, and is commonly as passable as the other.

Fourthly, There is another sort of Counterfeit Money made only of fine hardened Tin, which comes near (at first making) to the colour of good Silver Money.

For

For the knowing of theſe (one from another and all) from the Lawful Coyn, Note further,

Of the Firſt, The good Silver Coyn that is clipt, filed or leſſened, although thereby made unlawful, yet according as it is more or leſs by theſe ways abuſed, the people do receive or refuſe it, as they can agree.

Of the Second, This ſort, although when artificially finiſht, it much reſembles the proper Silver Coyn, yet it cannot be ſo cunningly done, but it may be diſcovered by its different aſpect from the good; if that give cauſe of ſuſpition, rub either the edge or flat part of it upon a dry board that hath gravelly or gritty matter on it, as the ſtep of a ſtair, or ſuch like; or elſe when the ſurface or out-part of the edge is a little rubb'd off, rub it on a good clean Touch-ſtone, as afore is directed; And if it be falſe, you will thereby diſcover it: Or elſe take a Goldſmith's Graver made ſharp, and enter it in ſome part of the flat of the

Money

Money as if you begun to engrave it; and in that hole or entrance (by viewing it in the light) if bad, it will appear in its yellowish colour.

Of the Third. This sort is alwayes different from the good Silver Money thus, (to wit) as the good Silver Money hath frequently (I mean the old Money) small cracks on the edges thereof, which is made by the forging it; so this sort of Counterfeit Money is generally smooth on the edges without such Cracks; and as the good Money will (being let fall or thrown flat on a solid Board) ring shrillish; so this sort of bad Money, by reason its Case of Silver cannot be so united to its body of Brass or Copper, but it will (if let fall or thrown as aforesaid) sound like Lead, where these signs give cause of suspition, the use of a Graver, as aforesaid, will plainly discover it.

Of the Fourth. This sort is easily discovered thus, (that is to say) it cannot be avoided but its countenance will look much duller or darker than the

the good Money; and if you bite it, you may make greater impressions thereon with your teeth than on the good Coyn, for it is softer, and much easier to be bent (either between the teeth, or in some Chink or Joynt of boards) then good Money.

There may be other sorts of Counterfeit Silver Money, and other ways to discover the same. But to enlarge this Discourse on the Critick-Niceties of what is, or may be observeable therein, and the Laws in force concerning the same, would not onely swell this, but be matter for another Volume: Therefore I will only add, That Ingenuous persons, being well acquainted with the Particulars of the foregoing Treatise, and these plain Rules here laid down, And by their care to observe nicely, the *proportion, stamp, countenance, and wearing*, of the good Money, will easily discern its difference from the Counterfeit. And as the *Counterfeiting, Clipping, Rounding, Washing, Filing, Impairing, Diminishing, Falsifying, Scaling or Lightening*,

ing, (for wicked lucre sake) the proper Money or Coyns of this Realm, is High Treason, by these Statutes, (to wit) 25 *Ed.* 3. 2. and 5 *El.* 11. and 18 *El.* 1. And the actors of these Crimes, their Counsellers, Consenters, or Ayders therein, to be punished accordingly: So the counterfeiting the Sterling or Standard Gold or Silver of this Realm, in any Works or Wares whatsoever, both the working, selling, exposing to sale, exchanging or bartering thereof, is severely punishable, as is afore made manifest: And it may be said of the unlawful Money, as of the unlawful Gold and Silver Works, That if the People would (as they may) be so Ingenuous to know and refuse them, the maker of either would soon desist from such unlawful Imployments.

Here

Here followeth a *Catalogue* of the Names of the ſeveral Forraign Silver Coyns that are brought into this Kingdom, as Bulloin, with the particular weight of each Coyn, And their particular Allay and Value, according to the aforeſaid Standard of 11 ☞ 2 *dwt.* accounting the ſame at 5 *s.* the Ounce Troy.

Being very uſeful for all Workers in Silver, or Traders in the ſaid Moneys, for their ready knowing the worth of evety of them, without being at the trouble or charge of making Aſſays thereof.

			dwt.	gr.
Holland *Dollar*	Is in weight	00	18	5
Lyon Dollar		00	17	18½
Duckatoon of Flanders		01	00	22
Rix-Dollar of the Empire		00	18	15
Mexico *Real*		00	17	12
Sevil *Real*		00	17	12
Old Cardecu		00	06	3½
French *Lewis*		00	17	11
Double Milrez of Portugal		00	14	4
Single Milrez of Portugal		00	07	2
St. *Mark of* Venice		00	10	4
Double Dutch Styver		00	01	0
Croſs Dollar		00	18	00
Zealand *Dollar*		00	13	00
Old Philip Dollar		01	2	0
Ferdinando *Dollar* 1623		00	18	6
Prince of Orange Dollar 1624		00	18	6
Leopoldus Dollar 1624		00	18	2
Rodolphus Dollar 1607		00	18	7
Maximilian Dollar 1616		00	18	2
Daniſh Dollar 1620		00	13	0
Portugal Teſton		00	05	
The Quarter of a new French *Lewis*		00	04	9

	℔	dwt.			s.	d.
is worse	00	10	00		4	4
is worse	2	3	00		3	4 ½
is better	00	04	½		5	4
is worse	00	07	½		4	5 ¾
is standard					4	4 ½
is better	00	01	00		4	4 ¼
is worse	00	01	00		1	6 ¼
is worse	00	00	½		4	4 ¼
is worse	00	01	½		3	6 ¼
is worse	00	01	00		1	9
is worse	00	01	½		2	6
is worse	04	06	00	Is valued at	0	1 ¾
is worse	00	12	00		4	2 ½
is worse	02	00	00		2	3
is worse	01	00	00		5	0
is worse	00	12	½		4	3
is worse	00	10	½		4	3 ¾
is worse	00	9	½		4	3 ¼
is worse	00	10	00		4	4
is worse	00	4	½		4	4 ¾
is worse	00	13	00		2	11 ¼
is worse	00	01	00		1	2 ¾
is worse	00	00	½		1	1

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